

AID IS PLEDGED TO BUILD GREAT HIGHWAY LINK

Richmond-Gordonsville Line Gets Big Boost at Meeting.

EGBERT LEIGH IS MADE PRESIDENT

Supervisors, Legislators, Citizens and Automobile Club Members Map Out Plans to Construct Road—Great Enthusiasm as Benefit to Public Is Revealed.

Supervisors of roads between Richmond and Gordonsville, members of the Legislature in the several counties through which the line runs, together with the Mayors of Louisa and Gordonsville and members of the Richmond Automobile Club, with a few specially invited guests, united last night at the good roads conference held in the Richmond Hotel to form the Richmond-Louisa-Gordonsville Highway Association.

It was the culmination of a meeting fraught with many interesting events. Mayor Richardson, after being introduced by H. S. Hawes, president of the Richmond Automobile Club, had offered his words of welcome and had told the assembled guests of his fervid desire to see good roads in every county in the State.

Get Right Down to Work. Governor William Hodges Mann had added his thoughts to those of the Mayor. Captain Stephen Wilson, State Highway Commissioner, has held in business-like manner just what it would cost to build a road which would be a credit to the counties through which it passed, and would be of inestimable value to the farmers who would be benefited.

Then Allen Potts arose and moved that a committee be appointed to form a permanent organization of the delegates present, and that the committee be empowered to nominate officers and make other suggestions which the members might, in their discretion, deem advisable.

The motion prevailed unanimously, and Allen Potts, W. C. and J. L. Saunders, Harvey Wilson, H. J. Harris, Judges T. Ashby Wickham and F. W. Sims and Dr. H. W. Bessett were named on the committee.

Egbert Leigh President. The result of the deliberations of these men was that they nominated Egbert G. Leigh, Jr., of Richmond, as President; Judge F. W. Sims, of Louisa, as first vice-president; John L. Saunders, of Hanover, second vice-president; W. C. Saunders, of Henrico, third vice-president; and H. Grimm Peck, of Richmond, as secretary-treasurer. The officers, together with Dr. W. Scott of Gordonsville; W. W. Turner, of Louisa; C. H. Oliver, of Hanover; H. J. Harris, of Louisa; H. C. Beattie, of Henrico, and C. B. Meredith, of Louisa, form a board of directors. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted. It was further decided that the president could, in his discretion, appoint such other committees as might be necessary.

The objects of the organization will be to secure the cause of good roads in general, but more particularly the road from Richmond to Gordonsville, and to act in conjunction with the supervisors of roads in every possible manner which tends to further the ultimate construction of the highway. Funds for such means as may be later suggested for the purpose of defraying the cost of building. The dues of the association are \$1 year, and every man in attendance paid in advance.

Mayor Richardson Speaks. Promptly at 5 o'clock President Hawes called the meeting to order, and introduced Mayor Richardson, who welcomed the delegates to Richmond and told of his abounding interest in the cause of good roads. He deplored the fact that the roads in this State were not up to the standard which the prestige and age of the grand old Commonwealth demanded.

REPEATS CONFESSION

Russian Physician Again Tells of Killing Count Bouturlin. St. Petersburg, February 2.—Dr. Pantchenko, who has confessed to poisoning Count Vassili Bouturlin, for whose murder both he and the count's brother-in-law, Count O'Brien de Lassy, are on trial, was the star witness today at the proceedings. He was called upon to plead a second time in the charge, and again pleaded guilty. His counsel, who has been trying to prevent Pantchenko from wavering from his position, asked him on the witness stand today if De Lassy had offered him \$5,000 to poison Count Bouturlin, and \$25,000 to poison General Bouturlin and \$250,000 to poison the general's second wife. To all three questions Pantchenko answered in the affirmative. His answers caused a sensation in the courtroom.

The widow of the murdered count recalled in her testimony the circumstances of his death. She had never hidden her suspicions that De Lassy and Pantchenko were responsible for her husband's death. The witness broke down and wept when Count Bouturlin's letters were read in court.

KING IS "WHITEWASHED"

Editor of Liberator Denounces Conviction of Mylius. Paris, February 2.—Edward H. James, the editor of the Liberator, whose article was the basis of the suit against Edward Mylius, convicted in London yesterday for libeling King George, today issued a statement declaring that the trial of the British agent was illegal and the proceedings a "whitewash." The statement proceeds:

"The trial was illegal because Mylius was not indicted, but was tried under an information ex-officio, which is used only in cases of sedition. It was a whitewash, because the crown had no right to call witnesses to disprove charges when the defendant had refused to answer charges. Mylius, having refused to substantiate that bigamy was practiced, the case could immediately be dropped. Mylius refused to proceed because the King refused to testify. If the King had stood on the stand and sworn that the marriage had not occurred, it would be glad to apologize in the Liberator, which under the circumstances could be considered a violation of almost every principle of English law, evidence and liberty."

TWO NEW SENATORS

Watson and Gronna Succeed Elkins. Washington, February 2.—Two new members today took their seats in the United States Senate. They were W. W. Watson, of Virginia, succeeding Davis Elkins, and William Gronna, of North Dakota, succeeding William Elkins.

Mr. Watson was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Senator Scott, of West Virginia, and Senator Gronna by Senator McClure, of North Dakota. After administering the oath, President Sherman shook hands cordially with each of the new Senators. They were introduced to various of their colleagues.

Senator Wetmore today presented the credentials of Henry Frederick Lippitt, the successor of Frederick Aldrich. Mr. Lippitt's certificate was signed by A. M. J. Frothinger, commander-in-chief of the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

ANOTHER EFFORT

Friends of Bill Creating New Judiciary Will Try to Push It Through. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, February 2.—It is learned here today that an effort will be made in the Senate during the next few days to get a bill through providing for the creation of an additional Federal judge for the fourth circuit, in which are the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Maryland. This is the measure that was so persistently pushed at the last session of Congress and probably would have passed had it not been for the efforts of Congressman Webb, of North Carolina, who fought it to a deadlock.

To-day Mr. Webb stated that if the effort to get the bill through in the Senate succeeded he would continue to fight it in the House. There are a number of candidates, it is understood, in Virginia and one or two in North Carolina who would like to have the place and who are interested in pushing the matter. P. H. McG.

WILL MAKE PILGRIMAGE

College Men's Democratic League Coming to Monticello. Washington, February 2.—The National College Men's Democratic League, of which Warren Jefferson Davis, of Washington, is president, is making a pilgrimage visit to Monticello, the birthplace of Jefferson. Thomas Jefferson, April 13, Jefferson's birthday.

Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, is a member of the league's executive committee, and when in Washington yesterday he expressed confidence in the success of the proposed pilgrimage.

NO CHANGE SHOWN

New York Deadlock Will Not Be Broken This Week. Albany, N. Y., February 2.—The fourth ballot today showed no change in the legislative situation, the Legislature apparently being as hopelessly deadlocked as at the beginning. The majority of legislators left for their homes to-night, having arranged pairs until Monday. Ballots will be taken to-morrow and Saturday, but it is not expected that a quorum will be present at either session.

JUDGE IS CONDEMNED

Ten Thousand Laborers Parade Streets in Demonstration Against Him. Denver, Col., February 2.—Ten thousand members of labor organizations of Colorado, including nearly 2,000 women, paraded the streets of Denver today in a demonstration against Judge Beattie. This was the first time in the history of the State that a number of striking men were in jail for their part in the assault on strike-breakers. A petition for impeachment of Judge Whitford has been filed in the Legislature.

ELECTED TO BOARD

Ryan and Associates Now Directors of C. C. and O. Railway. New York, February 2.—Announcement was made to-day that Thomas F. Ryan, Frank A. Vanderlip, John R. Dennis, C. Ledyard Blair, Edward D. Adams, W. K. Whigham and Robert C. Beaman were elected to-day to the board of directors of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway. Mark Hadley, who is chairman of the board, was also elected, succeeding George L. Carter, resigned.

MEMBERSHIP REMAINS 391

Action for Reapportionment Under Recent Census Will Be Taken at This Session—Plan to Cut South's Representation Is Defeated After Lively Debate. Washington, D. C., February 2.—A House membership of 391, as at present, was the congressional reapportionment plan agreed upon by the Republican caucus of the House to-night. This proposition, made by Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, was first defeated 56 to 21, but later reconsidered and adopted, 79 to 55.

This action, together with the defeat of a plan to offset the negro disfranchisement in the South, urged by Messrs. Bennett and Olcott, of New York, and opposed by Mr. Gaines, of Virginia, and others, occurred during a lively three hours' session of the caucus.

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Several propositions were pending, including the Campbell proposition leaving the House as it stands to-day. A proposition by Mr. Elkins, of Missouri, favoring 402 members, a proposition by Mr. Stafford, of Wisconsin, for 297 members, and the Crumpacker order of 433 members urged at the outset by its author. The Campbell plan was first taken up and finally put through the details of carrying out the scheme being left to the Census Committee, which will prepare the way for action at this session of Congress.

The caucus developed into a stormy one when the Bennett anti-disfranchisement plan was proposed. The proposition directed the preparation of a bill to carry out the second section of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution so as to cut down the representation of any State exactly to the extent that the negroes were disfranchised by such a State. This proposition was defeated after considerable speech-making, 72 to 48, the same number of Representatives voting against it as voted against consideration of reapportionment at this session, when the vote was 82 to 48.

About 150 Republican members of the House attended the caucus to decide upon the party policy as to congressional reapportionment on the basis of the latest census. The first bill considered was that reported by Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Census, fixing the House membership after March 3, 1913, at 432, a ratio of population to representatives of 211,577 as against 194,182 at present. This includes Arizona and New Mexico, and any new States after the date fixed would be added to the 432, which is the lowest number that would prevent any State from losing a representative.

No State Would Lose.

Mr. Crumpacker, explaining his bill, showed how under the 433 plan no State would lose a member. New York would gain six; Pennsylvania, four; California and Oklahoma, three; Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas and Washington, two; and Alabama, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Rhode Island and West Virginia, one member each.

With the increase of population shown by the new census, reapportionment is to preserve the present number of Representatives, which would necessitate cutting the numerical representation from Missouri by two and Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin one each.

There has been an increase of the membership of the House under every census but one since the organization of the government, and the increases have averaged about 50 per cent. of the proportion of increase in population.

Favor General Caucus.

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Kentucky and Indiana and other State delegations also met in the main favoring reciprocity.

TO-DAY MAY DECIDE

Beattie to Confer With Wickersham as to Vacating Office. Washington, February 2.—Charles F. Beattie, United States district attorney at New Orleans, will have a conference to-morrow with Attorney General Wickersham, which probably will result in Beattie's continuing as district attorney of Louisiana.

Wickersham asked Beattie to vacate his office because of what the President and Secretary of War considered a violation of his course in the New Orleans clearing house cases. Beattie has declined to resign and was later notified he would be removed.

President and Mrs. Taft Honored by Secretary and Mrs. Meyer.

Washington, February 2.—The Secretary and Mrs. Meyer gave a dinner to-night in honor of the President and Mrs. Taft. Among the guests present were Senator and Mrs. Crane, Senator and Mrs. Bacon, the president of Yale University and Mrs. Hadley; the secretary to the president and Mrs. Norton; Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and others.

GUESTS AT DINNER

The only proper and becoming course which this Senate and this Congress could pursue under the circumstances," he said, "is to adjourn sine die on the broad ground that they no longer have the normal or ethical right to exercise the legislative powers of the people of the United States." "I cannot understand," he said, "how

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The vote on the change of the subsidy bill, both in committee of the whole and in the Senate proper, stood thirty-nine ayes and thirty-nine noes, and on adjournment, thirty-seven ayes and thirty-seven noes. On all three occasions the Vice-President voted in the affirmative.

New Senator Absent.

Another notable occurrence in connection with the vote on the subsidy bill was the absence of the new Democratic Senator from West Virginia, Clarence Wayland Watson, who had taken his seat early in the day as the successor to Senator Elkins. Mr. Watson was in the senate chamber for only a few moments during the session, and voted only on one roll call. This vote was cast on an amendment offered by Mr. Shively, of Indiana, relating to the War Department today started aggregate expenditures which may be made under the terms of the bill. On this provision the new West Virginia Senator cast his vote in the affirmative, thus indicating his opposition to the measure.

After casting this vote he disappeared, and when the ballot was taken, Mr. Scott, his Republican colleague, announced Mr. Watson's absence, saying that he was away "on important business." The record on this roll call was so close as to render material the presence or absence of any Senator, and no notice was taken of the fact that Mr. Watson was not in attendance.

When the final result became known, the opponents of the bill, including all of the Democrats, realized that Mr. Watson's absence had prevented the defeat of the bill. He was the only Democrat present during any of the roll calls whose vote was not cast against the measure.

Senate Surprised.

The final vote on the bill came after three hours of determined conflict over amendments. Apparently there was no general appreciation of the sharp division which afterwards developed, and as a body the Senate was unprepared for the tie votes. The thirty-nine Senators who voted for the measure were all Republicans. Those voting against the bill were made up of a combination of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, as follows:

Beverly, Bah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Burton, Crawford, Cummins, Gamble, Gronna, La Follette, McCumber and Smith, of Michigan, Republicans; Bacon, Bankhead, Chamberlain, Clarke, of Arkansas; Culberson, Fletcher, of North Dakota, and Bulkeley, Gore, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Payne, Percy, Shively, Simmons, Smith, of Maryland; Smith, of South Carolina; Stone, Swanson, Talliferro, Taylor, Terrell, Thornton and Tillman, Democrats. Total, thirty-nine.

Eighteen Democrats were paired—Money with Young, Bailey with Bulkeley, Gore with Dewey and Rayner, with Richardson Five Senators—Aldrich, Clapp, Davis, Sutherland and Nelson—did not vote and were not paired.

Mr. Gronna, the new Senator from North Dakota, although a Republican, voted against the bill on all roll calls. When, in accordance with the previous agreement, the subsidy bill was laid before the Senate at 2 o'clock, Senator Gallinger presented a substitute for the entire measure as originally introduced. The bill granted a bounty only to American ports, excluding from American ports to the Philippines, Japan, China and Australasia. Senator Simmons was the first speaker in this matter, in opposition. He delivered a set speech directed against the subsidies in general, and in especial opposition to the Gallinger bill.

Amendments were offered to this bill by Senators Shively, of Indiana; Stone, of Missouri; Newlands, of Nevada, and Jones, of Washington, but all were lost.

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Before the final ballot on the bill itself was reached there were two mid-session sessions. One of these was caused by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and the other by Senator Gallinger, author and sponsor for the bill.

Asserting that the unanimous consent agreement under which this bill was proceeding had been obtained when only fifteen or sixteen Senators were present, and therefore it should be raised to give the Oklahoma Senator passed specifically a general declaration against the conduct of any business by the present Congress. He gave as his reason for this position that men at present in public life had been repudiated at the polls last November.

"The only proper and becoming course which this Senate and this Congress could pursue under the circumstances," he said, "is to adjourn sine die on the broad ground that they no longer have the normal or ethical right to exercise the legislative powers of the people of the United States."

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SHERMAN BREAKS THREE TIE VOTES

He Saves Ship Subsidy Bill From Impending Defeat.

WATSON CAUSE OF ITS VICTORY

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